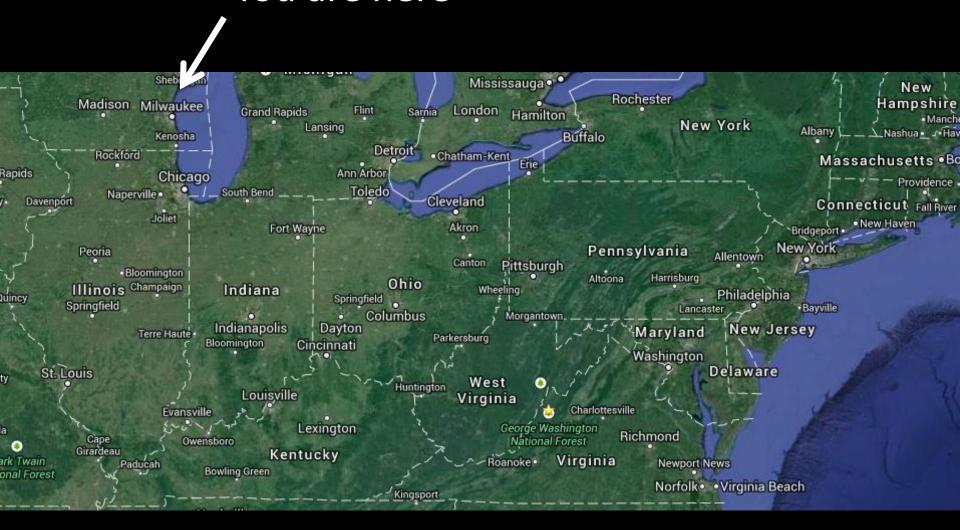
Lichen 101: What An Arborist Needs To Know About Lichen

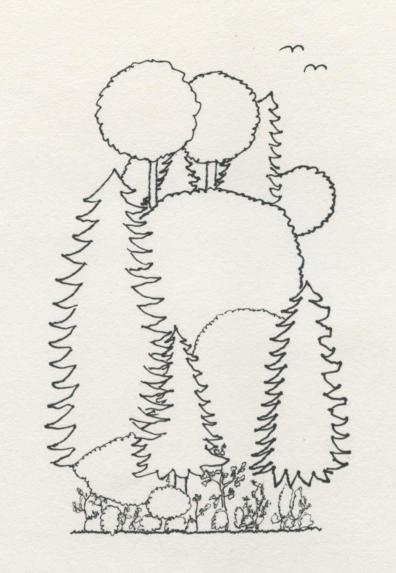
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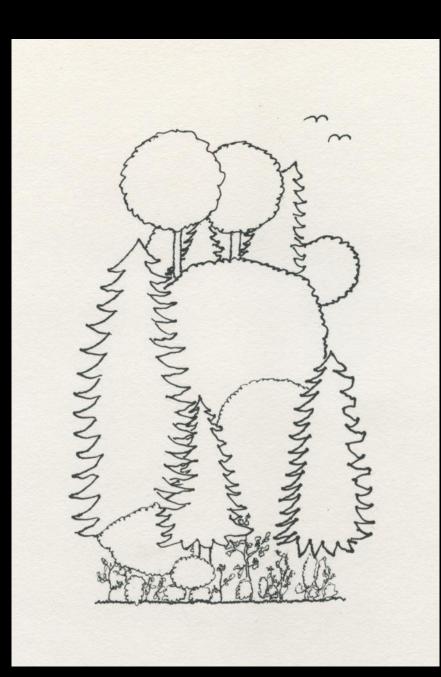
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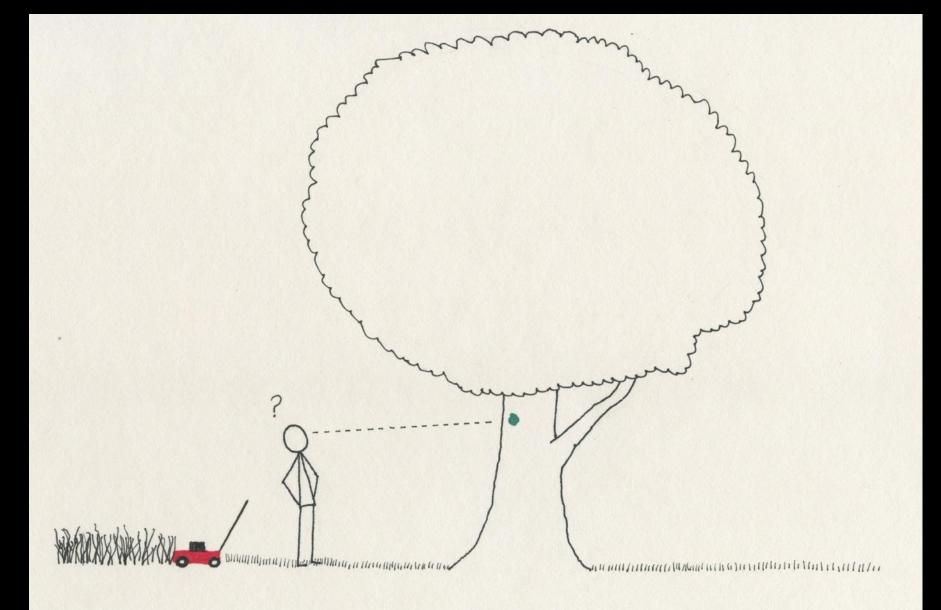






"When we try to pick out anything by itself, we find it hitched to everything else in the Universe."







Article

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Next-gene

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Hodkinson Bl phylogeny. M

Abstract

The ra organisms tha associated mic and its effecti group of fung generated from generation sec were bioinfor analyses of th about in the Pl. Syst. Evol. 181: 255-260 (1992)

—Plant—— Systematics ánd Evolution C Springer-Verlag 1992 Printed in Austria

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A new combination and a new species in the lichen genus Catapyrenium (lichenized Ascomycetes, Verrucariaceae)

OTHMAR BREUSS and JAVIER ETAYO

Received February 13, 1992

Pl. Syst. Evol. 187: 213 - 241 (1993)

-Plant-Systematics and Evolution © Springer-Verlag 1993 Printed in Austria

, Catapyrenium, Cata- nova. – Systematics, land.

ern Spain and adjacent The new species differs xonomy, ecology, and

natocarpon and then ortant group of pyr-1 regions. The genus quamae are fastened referably on soil and simple and relatively e of great taxonomic uropean members of I further three species opean Catapyrenium

ain, one of us (J. E.) tocarpon velebiticum. genus Catapyrenium. ype specimen of that urpon velebiticum had as it was believed to thelia). In Dermatoentral umbilicus, and listinct vertical rows, arran collections the ntricately interwoven ells. For these reasons

terrestre. - Evolution of lichen sym-

t occur free-living?*

non photobiont of lichens, Trebouxia, . The few Trebouxia cells that have eleased from asexual propagules or ed form of Pleurastrum and does not

fungi and algae that form lichens that is, are they facultative symlations might explain the diversity synthesis takes place in nature. lischarged from the ascocarps of ring germination of the spores. finding of free-living, i.e. without 1y belief, first stated twenty years d today, is that the symbionts of olved that they are obligate and нмарлам 1987). Such a view is his paper that new evidence based EWART (1984) supports this view.

ns of Trebouxia

e may be natural populations of ervations of Trebouxia cells that s (1978) reported findings of Trefungal hyphae" from more than trees. Bubrick & al. (1984) also uxia, one of which was identical ated that their findings together t that Trebouxia is a member of

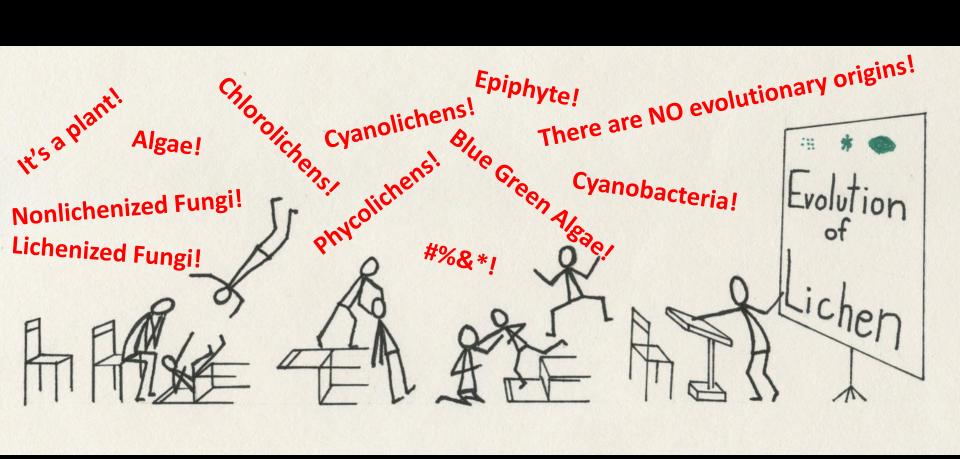
A phylogenetic analysis of the lichen family Sphaerophoraceae (Caliciales); a new generic classification and notes on character evolution

MATS WEDIN

Received February 1, 1993; in revised version March 25, 1993

Key words: Ascomycetes, Bunodophoron, Caliciales, Calycidium, Leifidium, Sphaerophoraceae, Sphaerophorus. - Cladistics, classification, evolution, systematics, phylogeny.

Abstract: A phylogenetic analysis of the family Sphaerophoraceae (Caliciales, lichenized ascomycetes) has resulted in a new generic classification. Notes on character evolution are given. The genera Sphaerophorus s. str., Bunodophoron and Leifidium, gen. nov., are accepted. Pleurocybe and Pseudosphaerophorus are considered synonyms of Bunodophoron and Thysanophoron is considered synonym to Sphaerophorus. The following new combinations are proposed: Bunodophoron coomerense (OHLSSON) WEDIN, B. diplotypum (VAIN.)

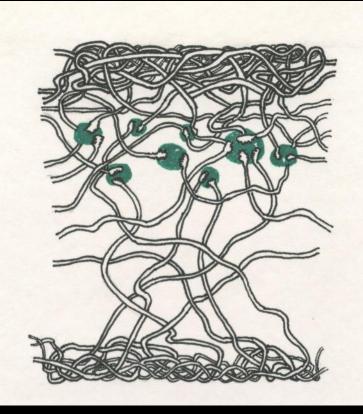


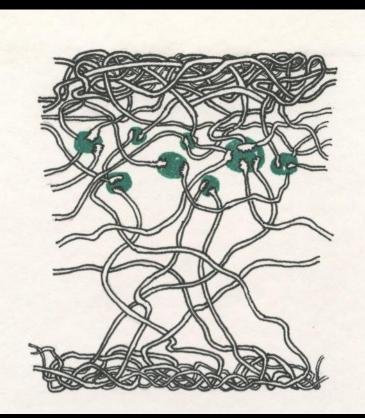


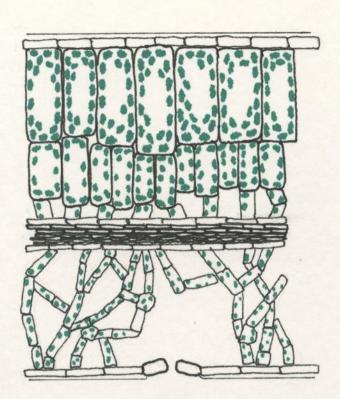


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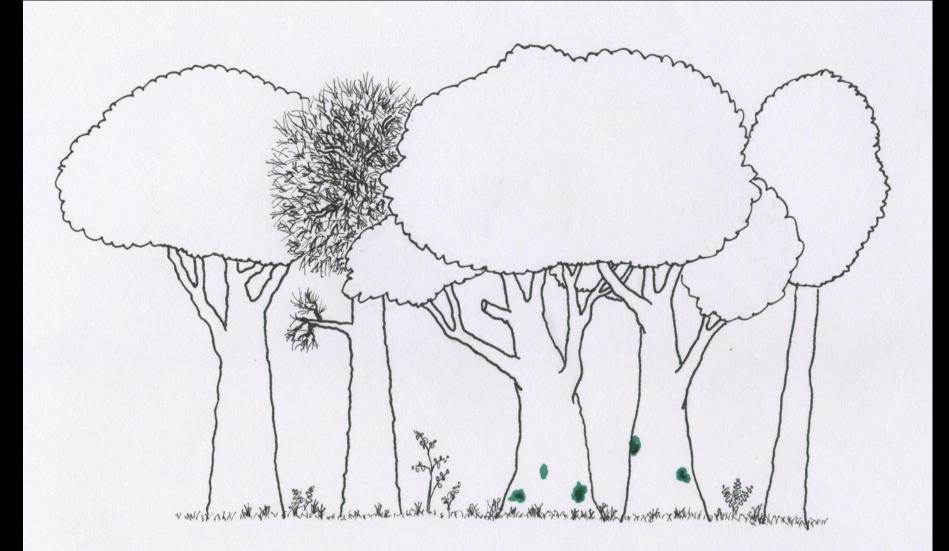




Crustose Foliose Fruticose









Sugar Maple (Acer saccharum)







Tulip Poplar (Liriodendron tulipifera)





White Oak (Quercus alba)



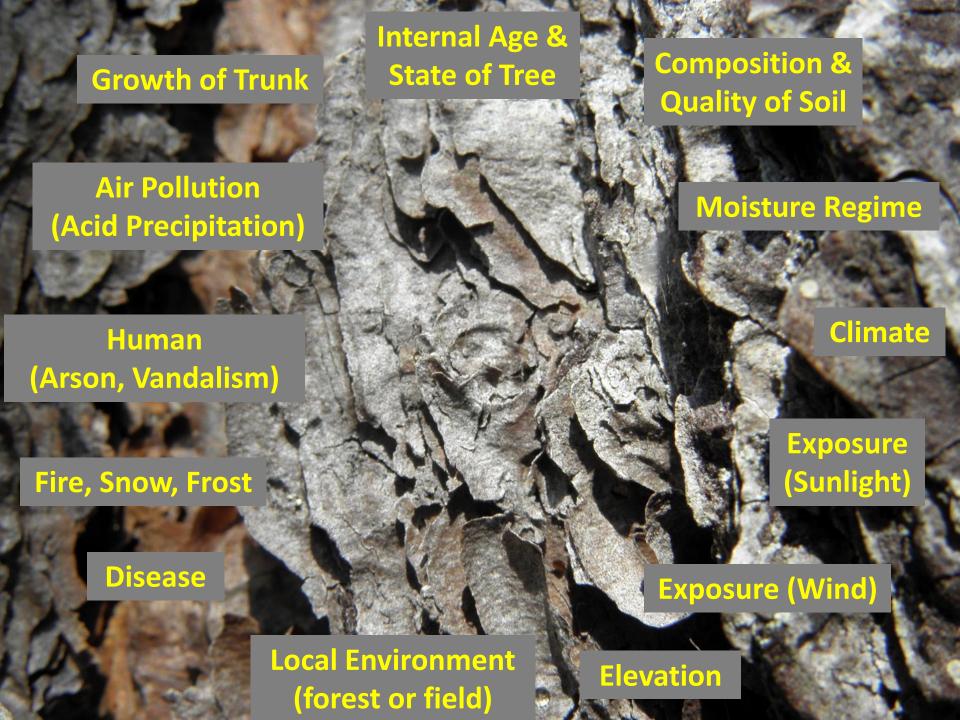


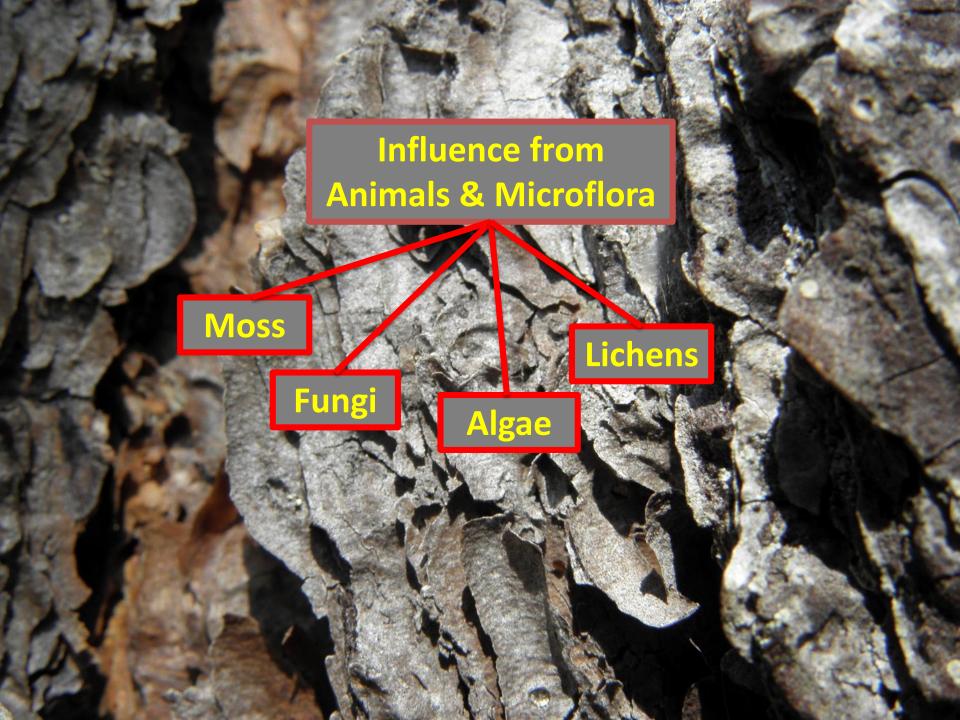
Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida)









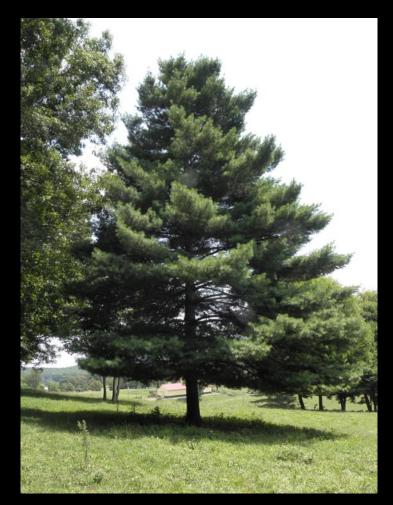






Tree Architecture (Crown Shape)





Tree Architecture (Branch Orientation)



Pitch Pine (*Pinus rigida*)



Norway Spruce (Picea abies)

Tree Architecture (Branch Orientation)



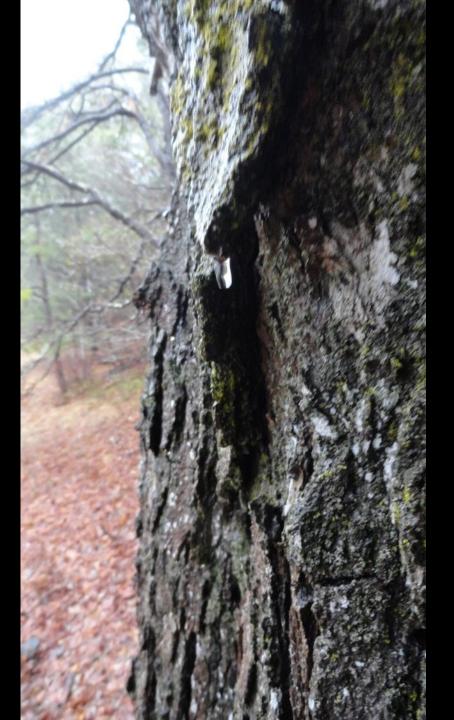
Pitch Pine (Pinus rigida)



Norway Spruce (Picea abies)

Stemflow

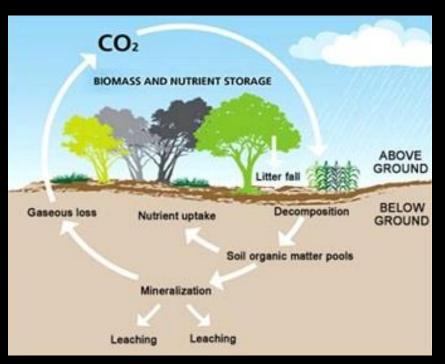


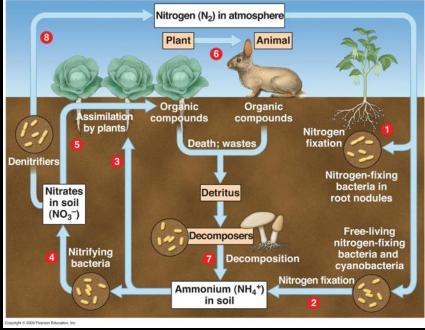






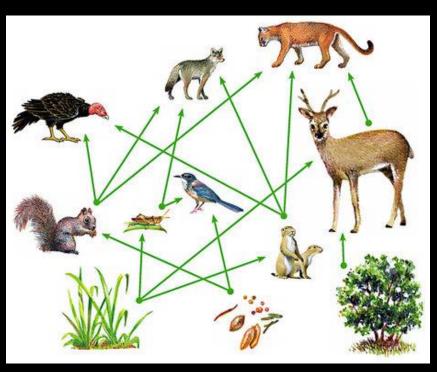














Biological Methods of Prospecting for Minerals

Brooks, R.R.

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... ____ are the essence of wildness.

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